

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.7970, 0.6350,
38.0670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	804FA8
RGB	128, 79, 168
RGB Percent	50%, 31%, 66%
CMY	0.4979, 0.6903, 0.3412
CMYK	0.24, 0.53, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	273°, 36%, 48%
HSV	273°, 53%, 66%
XYZ	18.7695, 13.0081, 38.5591
YIQ	103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

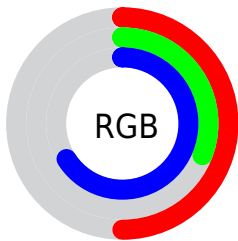
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 79, 168
Decimal	8409000
CIE Lab	42.78, 37.82, -40.16
CIE LCh	43, 55.169, 313.283
Yxy	13.0081, 0.2669, 0.1849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286599080 (0xFF804FA8)
YUV	103.7970, 31.6521, 21.2260
Hunter-Lab	36.0668, 29.7762, -38.1403

Details

The YIQ color $103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $9966CC$. A complement of this color would be $143.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670$, and the grayscale version is $103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $156.5630, 1.4140, 40.4700$, and $54.0310, -0.1440, 35.6640$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $91.7250, 1.1380, 45.4740$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $116.1680, 0.7280, 30.8720$.

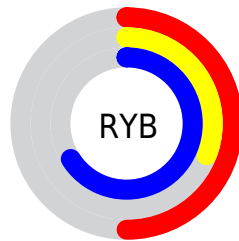
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (31%)

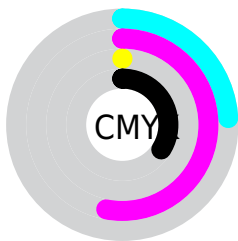
Blue (66%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (66%)

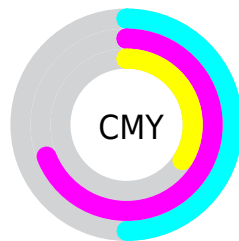


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.7970, 0.6350,
38.0670

■ 103.7970, 0.6350,
38.0670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.8570, 0.4060,
36.7100

■ 156.5630, 1.4140,
40.4700

■ 54.0310, -0.1440,
35.6640

■ 183.5030, 1.6430,
41.8270

■ 28.1450, -0.4650,
35.9750

■ 208.8380, 10.5850,
33.9530

■ 15.5970, -5.0940,
26.2500

■ 229.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

■ 4.9020, -13.8030,
13.3730

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 103.7970, 0.6350,
38.0670

■ 103.7970, 0.6350,
38.0670

■ 91.7250, 1.1380,
45.4740

■ 116.1680, 0.7280,
30.8720

■ 79.3540, 1.0450,
52.6690

■ 128.2400, 0.2250,
23.4650

■ 67.5700, 0.6770,
59.3410

■ 140.0240, 0.5930,
16.7930

■ 55.4980, 1.1800,
66.7480

■ 152.0960, 0.0900,
9.3860

■ 46.9590, 1.5000,
71.9640

■ 164.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 176.5390, -0.3200,
-5.2160

■ 188.9100, -0.2270,
-12.4110

■ 200.3950, -0.4550,
-19.2950

■ 212.7660, -0.3620,
-26.4900

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.4330, -72.3980, 12.5140



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



99.1690, 43.6860, 45.3020

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



95.0000, 60.7530, -16.2310



85.4080, -72.3910, -26.1750

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



143.2030, -0.6350, -38.0670

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



78.7620, -56.4330, -40.0570



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



92.4320, 32.5130, -33.0790

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



96.1920, 70.1010, 12.6050



85.1200, -10.7670, -41.6710



89.0220, -85.3230, -12.0670

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



94.9290, 61.7970, 41.9650



85.1200, -10.7670, -41.6710



83.5840, -67.2550, -31.1510

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



193.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250



112.6260, -39.5690, 6.7590



94.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



117.9830, 0.9520, 59.8640



115.3010, 25.7590, 45.3030



78.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



41.3900, 1.3640, 63.4120



5.5690, 0.1360, 8.5520

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



110.1710, 40.2040, 31.3080



128.0420, 63.2170, 49.2730



131.6990, -25.7590, -45.3030



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



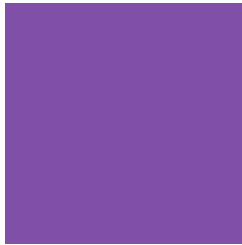
51.7760, 67.0220, 51.9020



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

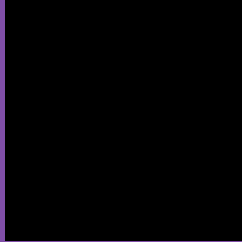
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.7970, 0.6350,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670

Protanopia

95.5880, -53.6010, 18.7750

Deuteranopia

97.5920, -42.2290, 10.9150



Tritanopia

102.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670

Protanomaly

98.4550, -33.9330, 25.7710

Deuteranomaly

100.0010, -26.9630, 20.5970

Tritanomaly

102.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

104.0300, 0.4560, 13.7680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(128, 79, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 79, 168)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 79, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 79, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(128, 79, 168) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 79, 168) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 79, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 79, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 79, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 79,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 79, 168) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 79,  
168) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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